The People's Korea

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Joint N-S Korean Teams in Table Tennis Match

The Asian Table Tennis Union (ATTU) decided on July 3 at an executive committee meeting in Japan to team up players from north and south Korea for the second annual Asia-Europe Table Tennis Encounter to be held in Japan in December, according to press reports in Tokyo.

This is to be the first case in any sporting events in Korea's history since its division in 1945.

The executive members consist of officials from the DPRK, Japan and China, which is also planned to form joint teams with Taiwan.

South Korean officials attended the meeting as observers because Seoul joined the ATTU two years ago and had yet to become a member of the executive committee.

A first Asia-Europe table tennis encounter was held in Paris, Amsterdam and other European cities last January. Each region is represented by seven teams—four male trios and three female trios.

According to the ATTU decision, one male team will comprise two players from Pyongyang and one from Seoul, while one women's team will be made up of one north Korean and two south Korean players.

The second inter-continental encounter is to open on December 10 in Japanese cities and last until December 16.

North Korea's Li Jong Hi, acting ATTU president, who promptly supported the idea at the meeting, was quoted as saying the joint teams would serve as an effective means to promote Korean reunification and that the decision was a starting point for the two Koreas to expand sporting exchanges.

South Korean Students Call for Co-hosting Olympics And Asiad

Despite the summer vacation which rarely saw students' demonstrations on south Korean campuses over the past few years, more than 1,000 activists from nine universities in the capital city assembled on August 1 at Korea University to shout anti-"government" slogans, among others, a demand that the 1988 Olympic Games and 1986 Asian Games be jointly staged by north and south Korea.

With the Olympics two years and the Asiad one month ahead, students, wearing headbands emblazoned with "Out with U.S. imperialism," adopted a resolution at the meeting, which opposed Seoul's exclusive holding of these games.

South Korean students have long been urging the sharing of the games, but the adoption of the resolution came as a fresh call to the 41-year-separated nation.

They asserted that the co-hosting of the games by both sides on an equal footing is conducive to Koreans' long-cherished cause of national reunification, as evidenced by one of their slogans: "The 1988 Olympic Games must be co-hosted by Seoul and Pyongyang to accelerate the peaceful unification of our divided country."

Scattering leaflets containing the demand, demonstrators denounced the scheme not to give parts of the games to Pyongyang as the Chon junta's plot to "perpetuate the division."

The Japanese news agency Kyodo predicted that students' activism of this kind will mount with the approach of the Asian Games to be opened on September 20.

The students' attack is also targeted at the United States; a Stars and Stripes was burnt as a protest against Washington's pressure to open south Korean markets to American goods, such as agricultural products.

They also apparently resented over what Washington and Seoul term the July settlement of major trade disputes in which the Chon junta bowed to America's unilateral demand as well as over the recent U.S. call for appreciating the south Korean won against the greenback.

After the rally, skirmishes took place between 500 tear-gas firing riot police and the students who retaliated by throwing stones and Molotov cocktails.

In the melee, 12 students were injured, among them was a 20-year-old collegian whose right-arm was broken by a tear-gas shell. Demonstrators voluntarily dispersed after a 2-hour violent struggle.

In another development, on August 3, two days later, fierce demonstrations were staged in eastern Seoul in protest against the Asian Games, for which the authorities are trying to break down shabby houses and evict people from there without compensation on the plea of "beautification."

About 300 students from Korea, Sung Kyun Kwan, Hanyang and 14 other universities waged street protest struggles, distributing anti-"government" flyers and chanting slogans: "The Asian Games have brought about face-lifting efforts that are being made at the expense of the poor."

Braving a strong police defense, some 150 students rushed toward a police box and shattered windows and destroyed some facilities inside by throwing stones and incendiary bottles. Sixty four students were taken away by police.

Meanwhile, south Korea's leading monthly magazine "Wolgan Choson" carried in its June issue a statement on Seoul's democracy, including the Olympic problem, published by the Organization of Korean Catholic Clergy for the Realization of Justice.

"If the 1988 Olympic Games provide a chance for the (Korean) nation parted into south and north to confirm their national identity and to become reconciled to each other, and if the Games show that they are a homogeneous nation and are aspiring to the same goal, it will be their national festival," it said.

World Literature to Be Published in The DPRK

PYONGYANG August 2 (KCNA)—Work is in progress for the publication of selected works of world literature in Korea.

"Selected Works of Gorky," "Selected Dramas of Schiller," "Shuihuzhuan" (water margin), "Sanguoyanyi" (stories of three states) and other works are shortly expected.

The planned reprinted selected works of world literature will consist of 100 volumes involving different genres – novel, poem, drama, etc.

Chronologically compiled in the selected works will be those by world-known writers including Gorky, Lu Xun, Shakespeare and Balzac.

The Publishing House of Literature and Art has undertaken this publication, which will be completed within 4 or 5 years.

Many works of foreign literature have been translated in Korea in the past. The Soviet novels "Mother," "How the Steel Was Tempered", "Blockade" (4 parts) and the Chinese novels "Song of Youth", "House", etc are widely known among the Korean readers.

Meanwhile, the publication of Korean editions of foreign fairy tales, fables and world folktails for children is going on briskly and the translation and publication of a 100-volume selection of world juvenile literature are in the final stage.

Co-hosting Proposal Winning Growing Support

Five Portugese-speaking countries in the African Continent voiced support for Pyongyang's call for co-staging the 1988 Olympic Games to save the Olympic movement from division, as their sports ministers met in Guinea-Bissau from July 28 to 30, according to the KCNA dated August 2.

They are the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The final resolution adopted by them at the meeting said that they would implement the matters pointed to in the final document adopted at the sports ministers' conference of the non-aligned countries held in Pyongyang in June, where some of them sent their missions.

That conference, participated in by 55 member nations, expressed "firm support" for the offer with the belief that it would contribute to a negotiated settlement on the problem of national division.

The final resolution was sent to the International Olympic Committee, the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity.

Official Demands DPRK's Initiatives Be Accepted

When a commemorative meeting of President Kim Il Sung's speech (Aug. 6, 1971) was held in Pyongyang, the DPRK's high-ranking official reiterated his country's demand for establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean Peninsula and co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games by north and south Korea, reported the KCNA on August 5.

The calls were made in a speech by So Yun Sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who said, "The United States must not hesitate to agree to the DPRK's new peace proposals, if it truly wants to prevent nuclear war and preserve peace."

300 Bullets Fired at DPRK Position at DMZ

The DPRK's position on the Demilitarized Zone was fired on from south Korean guard posts on the night of August 5, the official KCNA reported.

The agency said more than 300 M-16 machinegun and 12.7 mm light machinegun rounds were fired at a DPRK post from the south Korean guard posts in the central sector of the DMZ, south of Pyonggang.

No sooner the shootout began at about 8:00 p.m. than a north Korean senior official to the Military Armistice Commission sent a protest, who said that the showdown lasted about 5 minutes.

The People's Armed Forces reportedly fired back in self-defense.

The south Korean army, the official said, started firing from points about 1,250 metres south of Military Demarcation Line marker No. 0572 and 1,100 metres south of marker No. 0579 in the central sector of the front.

He lodged a stern protest, urging the south side to take responsible steps lest similar case should occur again.

Calling the firing case a wanton violation of the 1953 Armistice Agreement, the senior official denounced it as being "intentional and premeditated" and "a grave military provocation."

The agreement states that soldiers stationed in the Joint Security Area are permitted to carry sidearms, but not automatic weapons.

Seoul Charged with Deploying Chemical Weapons

In Information No. 350 dated July 31, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland condemned the south Korean authorities for stepping up preparations for the usage of chemical weapons, which are banned by international law.

The committee said that over 4,500,000 tons of chemical weapons have been produced to be used for ground missiles, 8 inch guns, 155 mm guns and other field artillery pieces.

They are already deployed near the Military Demarcation Line and germ weapons are stored in Kangwon and Kyonggi provinces in south Korea as well to be used against the DPRK in case of "contingency," the committee added.

Problems Raised in the Enforcement of Joint Venture Law (5)

(Continued from the No.1, 291)

Terms of Dissolution & Liquidation Procedures

Chu: Reserve funds can be spent and should be spent only for supplementing deficits. However as an exception, reserve funds can be transferred to the registered funds of the company, according to the decision of its board of directors.

Since the transfer of spare funds to the registered funds of the company does not cause a change in the property condition of the company but accords with the interests of the company's creditors because a huge amount of reserve funds is required to be accumulated in conformity with registered funds newly increased from the next settlement term.

The joint venture has funds for production expansion and technical development, bonus funds for employees and cultural and welfare funds.

The company is free to decide on the kinds of funds, their scale and the ratio of accumulation, which are decided by the board of directors.

Dividends to the parties concerned are distributed in proportion to the amounts of investments, after deducting income tax and various kinds of funds from the net income.

The foreign parties concerned can dispose of their dividends freely.

That is, they can spend dividends in our country by depositing them in a bank or reinvest them, and remit them to foreign countries.

Board of Directors Approve Continued Existence

Q: Would you explain the terms of dissolution and liquidation procedures?

Kim: The Joint Venture Business Law of the Republic and the regulations relative to the enforcement of the Law, first of all, stipulate for the case in a joint venture is dissolved in normal condition.

That case happens when the period of continuation of the company agreed upon in its joint venture agreement expires.

The parties concerned stipulate the terms of continuation of the company, such as 5, 10 or 15 years, when they conclude a joint venture contract. Contracts stipulate various term of continuation by the parties concerned, in consideration of the scale of organized companies and the scope of business activity and also of a period of time which a company is expected to record profits.

Then the term of continuation stipulated in the contract expires, the joint venture should dissolve itself.

However, if the parties concerned desire to manage the company even after the expiry of the term, it can continue its existence if its board of directors decides on it at least 5 months expiry of term and the company is registered with the registration organ after approval is obtained from the Ministry of External Economic Affairs.

Furthermore, the joint venture can dissolve itself before the term expires according to a dicision of its board of directors, in the following case:

(1) In case the joint venture has continuously registered a deficit for 5 years or more,

(2) In case one of the partners concerned has done great harm in management activity in violation of its own obligations,

(3) In case the joint venture is made incapable of being managed for due to unavoidable reasons such as natural disasters.

In addition, joint ventures may dissolve itself in case of bankruptcy, too.

When the joint venture dissolves itself, it should take liquidation procedures. At that time, the board of directors appoints a man as liquidator and the liquidator take over the president's work.

A member of the board of directors or any other appointed person can be a liquidator.

The liquidator is required to inform the registration organ of the company of this before its liquidation starts that the procedure are taken.

This is a procedure necessary for legally confirming the start of its liquidation procedures and for formally informing all the concerned parties about it.

It is the obligation of the liquidator to close the current business and to distribute the remaining assets to the parties concerned in proportion with the amounts of investments.

In order to carry out this obligation correctly, the liquidator should collect all credits receivable, liquid assets and unsettled assets claimed by the company and make a rough estimate of liquid assets and states its unsettled claimed assets in monetary rates by taking formal procedures.

When the person has finished this work, he should repay all liabilities of the company to the persons concerned.

The liquidator should declare the bankruptcy of the company to the court in case its assets are less than its liabilities in the course of repaying its debts and when there remain assets after repaying its debts the liquidator should distribute them to the parties concerned according to their amounts of investments.

The liquidator is responsible to the board of director for his own work.

The liquidator should inform the registration organ about the completion of liquidation procedures when these procedures are completed, after approval by the board of directors.

All Is Solved through Discussion

Q: What is the characteristic feature of the stipulation for the dissolution of disputes?

Kim: We regard it as a basic principle that if the parties disagree in the course of managing the joint venture, such a dispute should be solved by consultation.

In case a conflict can't be solved through consultation, it is deliberated and solved by the court of the DPRK or the trade arbitration organ.

Which of these two ways is to be selected is a question to be decided according to the will of the parties concerned.

Arbitration or court proceedings are conducted according to the procedures which are stipulated in our country.

In order to thoroughly guarantee the convenience and interests of the foreign parties concerned, it is stipulated in the regulations relative to the enforcement of the Joint Venture Law that equal rights are guaranteed for both the domestic and foreign parties concerned and that in case of a civil suit any person who is not registered in an arbitral directory can be appointed as arbitrator in case of arbitration.

The foreign parties concerned can enjoy all kinds of convenience, for example, to appoint a lawyer as an attorney, employing the service of an interpreter in a civil suit in our country.

The parties concerned can submit a conflict the deliberation of a trade arbitration organ of a Third World country, according to the agreement of both sides.

All the above mentioned facts are done for correctly solving conflicts which may arise in the course of managing a joint venture, in conformity with the will and interests of the parties concerned.

(Concluded)

–From "Muyok (trade)," a magazine of the DPRK–

EDITORIAL

A Nuclear-Free Korea Will Contribute to Peace of Asia and World

There is a rapid upsurge of non-nuclear peace movements reflecting the desire of people of the world to prevent a nuclear war and eliminate nuclear weapons in the situation in which the crisis of nuclear war is heightening owing to imperialist manoeuvres.

Meetings against A & H bombs have been held in Japan and international anti-nuclear meetings in many countries of the world as well.

This year is the International Year of Peace and falls on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the non-aligned movement. The DPRK, which is making efforts to bring an epoch-making turn this year to the world's anti-nuclear peace movement, recently published a government statement and a report on a joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

The former reproposed to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone in order to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and eliminate the danger of nuclear war. It appealed to the U.S. and the south Korean authorities to respond to a negotiation toward this end. The report on the joint meeting, which clarified the DPRK's stance on the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement, declared that the non-aligned countries should struggle in union to avert a nuclear war and banish nuclear weapons. Although over a month and a half already have passed since the proposal, neither the U.S. nor the south Korean authorities have shown any reaction to it.

However, the DPRK government proposals and its peace-loving policy are enjoying a wide international support from the Soviet Union, China and other countries.

Recently, General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in his speech at Vlodivostok, expressed support for Pyongyang's peaceful initiatives and proposed to hold a new Soviet-U.S. summit conference and an Asian-Pacific regional meeting to seek for peace and stability in this region in Hiroshima, Japan. The government of China also supported Pyongyang's proposal and insisted that the U.S. and south Korean authorities should respond to a peaceful negotiation proposal of the DPRK.

In it is graphically reflected the common recognition that the "peace of Korea is the peace of the world."

As is well known, the present world military strategy of the United States is that of a "two-fronts" war–the strategy of opening a second front in Asia against the Soviet Union and the DPRK if a local war breaks out in any area other than Asia.

For this purpose, the U.S. is instituting a three-party military alliance system of the U.S., Japan and south Korea. As a result, south Korea has already been turned into a nuclear powder magazine and Japan into an advanced base for a nuclear war. More than 100,000 U.S. troops deployed in south Korea and Japan have the largest fighting power of all the U.S. troops deployed in Asia.

The situation is such that if there is an armed dispute in Northeast Asia, especially, the Korean Peninsula, it is certain to develop into a nuclear war and expand to the world in a matter of twinkling.

Now it is a pressing issue to ease tension in Northeast Asia and on the Korean Peninsula, in particular, and to solve the Korean question peacefully in an environment of consolidated peace. For this purpose it is necessary for the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea with all their weapons including nuclear weapons and for the U.S. side and the south Korean authorities to respond to the DPRK's proposals for 3-way talks and 3-way military talks.

Today, active movements are being unfolded throughout the world to establish nuclear-free peace zones, prevent a nuclear war, and outlaw nuclear weapons. These movements are so strong that nothing can hold them in check.

The U.S. and south Korean authorities should look straight at the developing situation and respond to Pyongyang's peaceful initiatives affirmatively.

A nuclear-free peace zone realized on the Korean Peninsula will greatly contribute not only toward promoting Korea's reunification but also safeguarding the peace of Asia and world peace.

(Continued from page 3)

named it Mt. Kumgang (Diamond Mountain) from olden times, comparing it to a diamond, the king of jewels.

Preserved in Mt. Kumgang are historical remains including the Chongyang Temple (600), the Pyohun Temple (670) and Podokam.

MT. MYOHYANG located in the northwestern region of Korea is a noted mountain bordering on three localities–North Pyongan, Chagang and South Pyongan provinces. It has beautiful peaks, fantastic cliffs, waterfalls and various kinds of flowers and trees.

There stands the International Friendship Exhibition where gifts to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il from various countries of the world are on display.

Preserved in Mt. Myohyang are the Pohyon Temple built in the 11th century, 20 Buddhist temples and sites of temples and 1,159 volumes of the "complete collection of the Buddhists scriptures with more than 80,000 wooden blocks" made in the 13th century.

MT. PAEKDU, is the highest mountain soaring 2,750 meters above the sea. It is situated on the northern border of the DPRK. Lake Chon, a natural lake crowns Mt. Paekdu and was formed in the crater formed by volcanic eruption. Mt. Paekdu gives wonderful views of the four seasons at a time.

There are many other spots of scenic beauty in the DPRK including Songdowon, Wau Island, Mt. Chilbo, Mt. Kuwol, etc.

Hotels and other service facilities are available in each tourist area where they can be understood in the major foreign languages as well as English.

DPRK, Bewitching Country With Historical, Cultural Value

Korea has been called a land of golden tapestry and a land of morning calm as a result of her beautiful mountains and limpid streamers. It has preserved a lot of historical relics created in its 5,000-year-long history.

The DPRK has, however, not only a beautiful face. It has a government who has been making it a land of Juche (independence), a socialist state of independence with its own, self-reliance and self-defence.

Unlike the image of a closed society which people in some Western countries have, the DPRK has opened its doors to foreigners and has attracted a lot of foreign tourists.

In the tourist season from May to October many foreigners vist Korea, mainly from socialist countries, Finland, Britain, West Germany, Hong Kong and others.

According to the DPRK International Tourist Bureau, the number of foreign tourists is expected to double this year compared with last year. And more applications for tourism are coming from many countries. (See page 8 of Aug. 9 issue of The People's Korea).

According to the July, '86 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal, two Hong-Kong based tourist companies which contracted with the DPRK travel agency concerned have opened a tourist route to the DPRK. They have organized 11 tours (each consisting of some 20 people) and have earned a reputation for customer satisfaction. A tour to the DPRK costs 490-590 U.S. dollars and lasts for 8-12 days depending on transportation and excursions to China, the report mentioned. Because of no direct transportation links between Hong Kong and the DPRK, the report pointed out that tourists have to travel to Beijing, from where they take a 24-hour express train to Pyongyang.

Included in the tour are Pyongyong, Kaesong, the ancient capital of Korea during the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392) and the famous city of the highly valued gingseng production and Panmunjom truce village, where the DMZ divides Korea.

Follows a brief sketch of scenic spots which gives a spectacular mixture of landscapes and the natural beauty of the DPRK, which are a delight to tourists:

CLIMATE

Korea enjoys four distinct seasons. All four seasons are mild except at times in the mountainous area thanks to warm ocean currents and termpering winds off Asia.

In spring the land is covered all over with flowers and in summer it is clad in thick green, suggestive of a flower pattern on a green carpet. In autumn mountains are studded with ripe fruits and maples closed in scarlet and skirting them, there stretch vast plains rolling with golden ears of rice. In winter the land is covered with snow, presenting a beautiful snowscape.

For many tourists Korea is literally a land of picturesque mountains and rivers.

PYONGYANG, the capital of the DPRK, where administrative organs of the party and government are seated, is a center of politics, economy, education, culture, etc.

Since Pyongyang was a capital of ancient Korea under the Koguryo dynasty (B.C. 1-668), it has lots of historical and cultural treasures, remaining as well as modern buildings and monumental edificies such as the Korean Revolutionary Museum and the Tower of Juche. Among the historical remains and sites are:

The site of the Anak Palace, the tomb of King Tong Myong, the Taedong Gate and over 1,200 ancient tombs, etc.

Despite the disaster during the Korean War (1950-1953), Pyongyang rose again beautifully as a city in the park.

MT. TAESONG, six kilometers northeast from the heart of Pyongyang, has been associated with the 1,500-year-long history of Pyongyang and is a big recreation ground covering an area of more than 2,000 hectares.

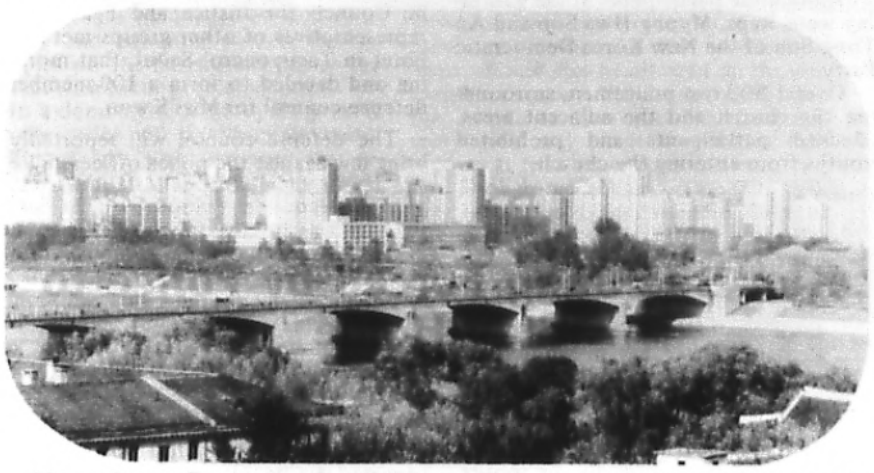
Mt. Taesong abounds in historic remains including the remains of the forts and the site of the Anak Palace from the period of the Koguryo Dynasty.

MT. KUMGANG in the middle of the east coast of Korea has been widely known throughout the world as a beauty spot from olden times.

Mt. Kumgang has 12,000 peaks, fantastic rocks and stones, scores of observation towers, six gates, and many waterfalls and pools. Its highest peak is Piro Peak (1,638 meters above the sea). This mountain is a mass of all scenic beauties. So the Korean people

(Continued on page 2)

Mt. Paekdu, the highest mountain in Korea is located in the northern area and marks the border with China.



Munsu Street, Pyongyang. Pyongyang is called a "city in the park". Trees can be seen everywhere in the city and the rivers Taedong and Potong flow the center of the city and enhance its beauty and give it a tranquil atmosphere.

Foreign tourists visiting a pavillion at Mangyongdae, Pyongyang.

This is a building where the complete collection of the Buddhists scriptures with the some 80,000 wooden blocks are stored at Mt. Myohyang.

A row of old traditional houses in a street in Kaesong. Many parts of the city were attacked by bombing raids during the Korean War. However, since the truce conference site was located near this area, only part of the streets escaped the bombing. This area has been well preserved and there are still citizens living there.

Catholic Dissidents Hold Rally against Torture

More than 300 Catholic dissidents and other opponents held a prayer meeting at a Catholic church in Puchon city, on the evening of July 30, critisizing the Chon junta for the city's police officer Moon Gui Dong's sexual abuse of Miss Kown, a female activist.

The meeting, the latest in a series of protests to attack the "government's connivance" at the case, coincided with a demonstration outside the church by some 70 youths protesting police obstruction which prevented them from attending the rally.

Among the participants in the gathering were Reps. Myong Hwa Sop and An Tong Son of the New Korea Democratic Party.

Over 1,500 riot policemen, surrounding the church and the adjacent areas, checked participants and prohibited youths from entering the church.

About 100 female members of the NKDP on July 29 also waged an anti-"government" rally in protest against Miss Kwon's case at the party building, demanding police officer Moon be punished.

A resolution adopted at the meeting urged the present regime to discontinue the habitual suppression of human rights and barbarous torture.

Meanwhile, the chairmen of the human rights committee of the NKDP and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, the chairman of the Catholic Council for Justice and Peace and representatives of other groups met at a hotel in Taepyongro, Seoul, that morning and decided to form a 100-member defence counsel for Miss Kwon.

The defense counsel will reportedly bring law against the police officer.

Students Rally against U.S. Economic Policy on S. Korea

Over 300 students of Korea University in Seoul on July 30 staged a rally against the U.S. "imperialists' economic aggression", the constitutional revision committee of the national assembly and police sexual abuse of detainees.

In the "inaugural ceremony of the struggle committee for smashing the special committee for constitutional amendment and winning a democratic constitution," the students denounced the committee as a sophisticated bid by the present "regime" to prolong its power.

In a leaflet titled "Subordination or Liberation," which put up a 9-point demand, the participants critisized the south Korea-U.S. trade accord as an economic encroachment by the U.S.

They demanded that the U.S. "imperialists," imposing market-opening pressure on south Korea, be ousted and the present pro-U.S. regime be replaced by a national, independent regime.

The demonstrators also demanded that those responsible for the sexual torture of Miss Kwon and for inhumane treatment of dissidents be punished.

On the same day, about 200 from Seoul National University and Sookmyung Women's University gathered on the playground of SNU and held a general campus meeting for democracy to shatter the special committee on the revision of the constitution.

Kim Dae Jung Forced by Police to Stay Home

Dissident leader Kim Dae Jung was forced to remain at home by police early on August 6 for the second time in two days, an aide to Kim said.

Kim was subjected to a similar house restriction measure on early August 5. The restriction was lifted at about 5 p.m. of the day and then was reimposed, the aide reported.

The August 6 measure marked the 31st time that Kim was placed under house arrest or similar measures since he returned home in February last year from two years' self-imposed exile in the United States.

The aide said the latest police move appeared to be intended to keep Kim from attending two political gatherings planned by dissident organization.

He said the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, co-chaired by Kim, was to hold an indoor rally on the morning of August 5 to denounce sexual abuse by a police investigator of a jailed female activist.

Later in the day, the Research Institute for Democratic Constitutional Rule, organized by Kim's followers, was to open a new office.

Signatory Professors Excluded from Grants, Promotion

The professors who signed political statements, have been prevented from receiving "government" grants for research this year, according to The Korea Times.

The paper's source said, only three of the so-called "signatory professors" are found on the list of the 1,200 recipient candidates.

The south Korean education ministry is distributing some 1.6 billion won among professors to help them with their research activities.

Yet, few of the 910 signers were found to be included on the list of beneficiaries, apparently for their political activities as professors, the paper added.

Meanwhile, two professors at Chonnam National University in Kwangju have been excluded from promotion because of their recent signing of political statements calling for democratization.

The professors are Song Ki Suk and Myong Ro Gun, who were among the professors who signed statement on socio-political situations in April.

The two said they were informed by the dean of the college of the school of the decision, made at the direction of "higher" authorities.

Qualified for regular promotion by virtue of their requisite periods of time engaged in acknowledged research, according to the university source, Myong was to attain a full professorship and Song was to be an associate professor this September.

Prof. Song said on July 26 that he would file a suit against the school authorities for the alleged mishandling of personnel affairs.

He warned that the case will bring about professors' struggles for their rights.

S. Korean Defector to Pyongyang Tells of Motivation

PYONGYANG AUGUST 1 (KCNA) – The compatriots in south Korea must no longer be deceived by the anti-communist propaganda but join their brothers in the north in the sacred struggle for reunifying the country.

Kim Gwang Hyon (26), a south Korean young man who came over to the northern half of Korea some time ago, said this when he met home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on July 31.

The only way for the south Korean people to live is to take the road of reunification, he said, and continued:

I was born in Hoehyon-dong, central district in Seoul.

Right after the liberation of the country my father worked at the locomotive yard in Cholsan county in the northern half of Korea. He went to the south at the time of the June 25 War, deceived by the Yankees' propaganda that they would drop atomic bombs.

It was difficult for sons and daughters of those who came to the south from the north to go freely to a third country. It was not until my mother's father, a clergyman, gave an assurance for my study abroad and I bribed the authorities by borrowing money here and there that I was allowed to go to a country in the Middle East via France. There, however, I could not continue with study because money ran out. So, I hired myself at a petroleum company run by an American.

In those days of arduous labour, I saw many fellow countrymen from south Korea working with their eyes fixed on the soil like oxen in the Middle East and deeply thought why should they undergo such tragedy far away from their native land.

At that time, I had an oppotunity to read north Korean books which give pictures of streets in Pyongyang and people enjoying a happy life. I came to envy the north.

One day, I sat at one table with a middle-aged gentleman reading The New York Times at a tea house.

At the top of the newspaper I saw the letters "Korea Has Produced One More Great Hero".

A portrait of the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il was printed under the letters.

Showing the newspaper he read at that time, Kim Gwang Hyon said with a deep emotion: When I saw a portrait of the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il and letters "Great Hero" in The New York Times known as a top-notch newspaper in south Korea, I felt a big shock.

The gentleman explained to me in plain language that the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il is a great hero.

Kim Gwang Hyon continued:

Thereafter, I frequently thought of the north where there is the dear leader and gradually longed for the north. In the long run, I made up my mind to go to the north at the risk of my life.

One day, I succeeded in sidetracking the dogged surveillance of agents of the "security planning board" at the south Korean "consulate" there and stealing away to other country.

In this way, I could come over to the northern half of Korea which I had yarned after so much.

Answering questions raised by reporters, Kim Gwang Hyon stressed that the north was, indeed, a wonderful society for the working people.

Referring the plight of those who went to the south from the north, he said: There are many lonely people with no one to rely upon among those who went to the south. They are living a miserable life, repenting of having escaped to the south, leaving their native places, parents and brothers.

Those who went to the south are subjected to three big insults – suspicion, discrimination and maltreatment.

They are constantly suspected if they are "spies" dispatched by the north and watched. They are discriminated against and maltreated because of the northern accent in their speaking.

Now the hearts of the people in south Korea are turned to the north.

Referring to the position of south Koreans abroad, Kim Gwang Hyon said:

Miners and nurses traded off to the United States, West Germany or Saudi Arabia are "scapegoats" fooled by the false advertisement of the Chon Du Hwan group about "making a fortune at a stroke".

South Koreans abroad are subjected to slavish labour in heavy, harmful and heat-affected domains in which no one wants to be hired.

Nurses are suffering from hard work at lunatic asylums, tuberculosis or hepatitis hospitals, etc. There they are subjected to national humiliation and maltreatment.

Pointing to violation of human rights of overseas compatriots by the puppet rulers, he said:

Everywhere they go, they are watched and shadowed, unreasonably walked off and harshly interrogated by secret agents of the "security planning board".

He said compatriots abroad call for independence, democracy and national reunification, shouting the slogans "Down with the Chon Du Hwan dictatorship" and "Unification is the only way to live."

Kim Gwang Hyon further said:

When I met my uncle and father's sisters in the north, I felt a bitter pain for having been unable to come over with my parents to this wonderful earthly paradise.

Having seen the reality of the north and through my experience of life, I want to say to the fellow countrymen in south Korea that if our nation is to live a happly life, it must follow General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and dear Mr. Kim Jong Il. I want to call upon them to mercilessly crush the Yankees and the traitor Chon Du Hwan who have systematically deceived the south Korean people through false education and propaganda.

"We Declare Once Again!": 265 Professors in 23 Colleges

Despite the authorities' suppressive measures against dissidents who signed political statements calling for democratization, 265 professors from 23 universities in south Korea on June 2 again issued a statement, expressing concern about the political, economic, social and campus situations there.

The statement titled "We declare once again!" was carried in full by Korea Communique's bulletin number 26 with a translation of it.

Folloing is the full text of the declaration.

PREAMBLE

Our society is in a precarious situation. Many social contradictions and conflicts have been building up and now threaten to explode: demands for constitutional revision, the boycott against KBS-TV fees (a sign of the general mistrust of the press), the struggle of farmers and laborers for their very survival, the people's distrust of present political and economic structures. Their growing resentment against foreign powers in Korea (particularly American and Japanese powers). What is needed is nothing less than the establishment of a new government which can truly take into account the various opinions of the people and honestly protect our national interest. However, the present regime has not listened to the people's demands, but rather has sought to misinterpret and pervert them to further the narrow interests of the rulers.

Therefore, we once again feel challenged to declare our desire to help establish a democratic society. We do this not to strut our names before the public and bask in their applause: we do this because we cannot avoid our responsibility. Indeed, any other course would be unendurable in the light of our concern over the increasing bloodshed in the meaningless confrontations between students and police.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

1. Since we believe that the present political crisis derives primarily from the fact that the current regime rose to power illegitimately, we feel that the only way to overcome the crisis is to recover the legitimacy of the government by establishing a truly civilian government.

2. We are deeply concerned about how the constitution is to be revised. The revision must not simply effect changes in governmental form and the division of power, nor should it merely effect a negotiated alteration of authority between political parties (taking turns at the throne). The revised constitution should be a fully democratic constitution which guarantees the rights of the people. Likewise, the process of revision should be fully democratic, requiring the full participation of the people. The people's political awareness and maturity, their competence and right to directly elect their own chief of state must be recognized.

3. We strongly protest against various human rights violations which have limited the fundamental rights of people and even, by torture, threatened life itself. We feel that the people's protests against spiritual and physical oppression are justified, for they are protecting their right to live. We urge those responsible for these violations not to make the situation any worse, for there will soon come a time when the reaction to oppression can take no other course than that of violence.

4. The existence of progressive forces which are neither encompassed nor controlled by the present conservative parties should be recognized. Their claims are, for the most part, valid, and they should, therefore, be given a place in the political forum, a position from which their views may be legally aired, instead of unjustly calumniated and excluded as "radical leftist", "pro-communist" or "socially impure".

5. We protest against the black-and-white rhetoric that makes accusations against those who oppose foreign powers in Korea; it is hardly just to call such people anti-state or pro-communist subversives for they aim, on the one hand, at protecting us against attempts to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula in collaboration with foreign interests, against strategies that cynically maintain a conservative regime as a bulwark against communism in Northeast Asia, and against the threat to our nation's future and our people's survival in the form of nuclear weapons deployed on Korean soil. On the other hand, they express the just protest against unjust intervention by foreign powers which damages our national dignity, as in the Kwangju incident. In this respect, we highly value the motivations of this protest movement.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

6. Our government has failed to establish a self-reliant national economy and an equal distribution of wealth in its policy of one-sided concentration on quantitative economic growth and it has failed to rationally develop and mobilize our domestic manpower and material resources. Furthermore, dependence on foreign capital has resulted in the accumulation of foreign debt. Such an economic policy should be given up.

7. Economic growth was achieved mainly at the expense of farmers, laborers and the urban poor; their sacrifice has allowed a small, privileged class to accumulate great wealth. The protest of the underprivileged against this unjust economic system deserves to be supported. Therefore, this growth-first policy should be given up.

8. Wealth which has been concealed domestically and outside the country should be taken back into our own society, not only because such wealth belongs to the whole people, but also because it can help overcome class conflicts.

9. The collaboration between domestic and foreign capital and the power elites leads to the accumulation of foreign debt, the insolvency of industry and banks, the impoverishment of laborers, farmers and urban poor through the suppression of labor rights, and the destruction of small industries and agriculture. Therefore, attempts to justify such measures under the name of the "protection of capitalism" should be criticized. A new economic system based on social justice and determined by the people should be established.

10. We are deeply concerned about the trade policies of foreign countries, protectionism against Korean commodities and demands that Korea open its markets to foreign capital and commodities. Foreign powers have continually tried to obtain concessions from the present regime – a regime that does not have the real trust and support of the people. Trade issues must be solved with the complete participation of the people. We must give warning, therefore, that excessive demands for opening Korea's markets may stimulate the people's resentment against foreign powers.

THE SOCIAL SITUATION

11. We must also critically review our life-style. A flattering and humiliating attitude towards the powerful has become a widespread means of survival, and we have been misled to accept that the USA always acts justly and stands on our side. We necessarily have to rethink our national sovereignty. We all agree that the democratization of our society and the building-up of our sovereign nation are inevitable in the development of our history and that we now have to get rid of our existing blind dependence on foreign powers. Our obsequiousness and humiliation and our passivity.

12. Labor is a means of enriching our basic dignity and leading our life humanely. Therefore, the unjust laws and systems suppressing the labor movements for survival should be abolished. Maintaining political power against the will of the people and at the cost of laborers should no longer be tolerated. Equality and common welfare are the principles on the basis of which we see and deal with labor problems today.

13. In a democratic society, the press is like the veins of our human body. Blocking a free press worsens the nation's division, in that it hinders a sound build-up of the people's national consensus and helps create rumors instead. Therefore, oppressing freedom of the press and making the people ignorant by manipulating the monopolized mass madia should be stopped. The mass media are not private tools serving the interests of a certain political group, but public means for the well-being of the whole people. This means that the people have the right to reject and renew such mass media. Those who are directly involved in the press have to. Therefore, take responsibility for the democratization of our society, not as passive spectators but as active participants.

14. It is against the spirit of the times that the freedom of publication and art activities be curtailed and that fighters for such freedom be oppressed and imprisoned under the bogus excuse of national security. Any arbitrary curtailment and imprisonment stemming from the self-interests of a certain political ruling group cannot be justified. The conveyance of knowledge and creative art activities can only be guaranteed by extending the freedom of publication and art.

15. We strongly support the school teachers who have demanded the democratization of education. The political rulers should stop their one-sided interference in education, and the responsibility for education should be put into the hands of the teachers and their schools.

THE CAMPUS SITUATION

16. The student movements today do not necessarily result from a transitional period in the economic take-off (with $2,000 per capita income) of originate from a grave misunderstanding of modern Korean history, as asserted by the ruling party leader. They represent the massive explosion of internal and external contradictions accumulated in our living situation since the liberation of Korea. In addition, they contain a severe critique of our university education which is compelled to produce intellecutual technocrats of a colonialistic mentality in service to our nation as a mere bulwark of the anti-communistic world power front.

17. The harder the political oppression, the more furious the protest movements of students. Instead of one-sidedly blaming the student movements as dangerously radical, the freedom of critique in our society should be allowed by loosening the prohibitions in dealing with political ideologies. Therefore, we do not accept the political, tactical measures which excessively blame radical actions of our students without analyzing in depth the reasons for their radicalism. We believe that, in reality, the renewal of our society is the best remedy for the radicalism.

18. Likewise, we believe that the best measure for fighting leftist ideologies is to be given the freedom to make their basic ideas and realities known as they are. The freedom of study and discussion of the leftist ideologies, which until now has been the monopoly of governmental authorities and their own institutions, should also be allowed on the university campuses. We do not agree with the assertions that such an academic move itself may result in anti-state subversives at the cost of national security.

19. Though we acknowledge that military service is a fundamental duty of our people according to the constitution, we clearly differentiate the university campuses from the military barracks. The system of military drills for students on campus and their additional field training in the barracks, which originally aimed at strengthening the security consciousness of students, has often been misused as a means to limit and keep surveillance on voluntary student activities. We are sure that the sooner and more widely the revision of this system, whose problems the government also recognizes, occurs the better.

20. Respect for human life is the highest of our moral values. In condolence, we give justice to the basic cause for which some of our students and laborers have burnt themselves, but we ask that such extreme acts of protest, even if pure in motivation, be stopped. We regret that the government's measures do not allow, in the name of preventing social unrest, a public funeral for the self-immolated. Also we regret very much the measures by the Education Ministry which expressed no words of condolence in the cases of the self-immolated students, but instead made the university authorities take responsibility for the death of a riot policeman confronting demonstrating students. At the same time, we are ashamed of the attitude of the president of the university to which the students belonged: the president showed no willingness to take moral responsibility for the tragedy and clings to his position instead.

21. We call upon the government to frankly acknowledge the fact that the one-sided governmental directives to the universities do not help solve campus problems. And we hope the government will hand over the university to the autonomous hands of the professors. Autonomy in the true sense of the word is the only way to save our universities.

(Signed by 265 professors from 23 universities, June 2, 1986)

114,000 Christians Sign Petition for Restoration of Banned Broadcast

About 114,000 Christians throughout south Korea had joined as of July 29 in the one million signature-collecting campaign for the restoration of the function of the christian radio which started at the end of May.

The Pan-Christian Committee for the Promotion of the Normalization of the Function of the Christian Radio stated, "It is thanks to the deep concern of Christians and other people for the restoration of the freedom of the press that the signature campaign has collected over 100,000 signatures in a short period" and "the signature campaign will continue in the future".

The south Korean authorities have banned the Christian radio of the function of report and advertisement since 1981 by violating the "basic law on the press".

Rodong Sinmun on Sankei Article

PYONGYANG July 30 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun on July 30 comments on the smear campaign of the Japanese Sankei Shimbun which attacks our republic for no reason, openly going against peace in Korea and throwing obstacles to her reunification.

The signed commentary says in part:

Sankei Shimbun arbitrarily branded the proposal of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula and its sincere efforts for its realisation as "a camouflaged peace offensive" and alleged that the north was "building arms" and scheming "armed invasion of the south". The paper also spun the lie that the north was plotting to commit "terrorism" in south Korea by employing guerrillas in other parts of the world.

Its smear campaign serves entirely for the execution of the aggressive strategy of the United States in Korea.

As for us, the target of Sankei's unfounded vilification, we are making every possible effort for peace on the Korean Peninsula and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, contrary to the false propaganda of the paper. Only recently, we proposed to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone for the removal of the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean Peninsula and open talks of military authorities for the relaxation of tensions there.

Our "armed invasion of the south", "terrorism" and the like are a sheer hokum.

We are now concentrating on peaceful construction and allotting large stage budgetary appropriations preferentially to it and the People's Army soldiers have undertaken a big share in socialist construction. They have successfully constructed the Nampo Barrage and are performing feats in such major construction objects as the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Taechon Power Station.

This is truth and reality quite different from that of the south.

Is Sankei too blind to see this, too deaf to hear about this and too wry-tongued to talk things honestly query it is not likely so. The paper deliberately shuts its eyes to the acts of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique building arms and increasing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula and wilfully provokes and slanders us who push for peace.

And it must be noted that the phraseologies Sankei used to slander us sound just like the murmurings of the U.S. high-level authorities, Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique.

The paper seeks the hideous aim of covering up the criminal acts of those going against peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification by its false propaganda reversing black and white and of isolating us by creating a distorted impression of us.

We do not know how much Sankei was paid for its role as a shock force and trumpeter in the service of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique. But, anyhow, it is a very shameful role.

Ignoring the desire of peoples for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunifaction, it gains profits and keeps itself going by publishing articles that please the Japanese reactionaries, the south Korean puppets and their masters. Such stand and attitude of the paper are a far cry from the impartiality and truthfulness of the press. This will only earn itself the disgust of people and disdain by public opinion and, eventually, prick its own eyes.

Such false propaganda full of prejudice, falsity and fabrication as did by Sankei will only increase the tensions and render the confrontation acute on the Korean Peninsula. The Korean people will never tolerate such act of the paper.

Sankei Shimbun should apologize to the Korean people for its error and stop doing such despicable act.

Is Japanese History Textbook Really Revised?

The controversial highschool history textbook edited by the National Council to Defend Japan, a rightest group advocating prewar values got final approval on July 7 by the Japanese Education Ministry after undergoing numerous revisions made at the instructions of the ministry.

But the revised version still containes various problematic descriptions which are still intended to rationalise and beautify Japanese imperialist action against Korea before and during WWII, without using the word "invasion".

Follow the controversial revised descriptions in the "New Edition of Japanese History".

Revised Japanese Highschool History Textbook

(Warship Unyo Incident in 1875)

Before revision – The Japanese government intended to conclude a treaty of amity with Korea but negotiations didn't proceed. A Japanese warship which had been engaged in a show of force, such as sounding off Kanghwa Island, was shelled by Korea. So the Japanese warship also fired back at the Korean side.

Textbook editors' intention – Japanese warship which had no intention of invasion, and had been only engaged in sounding, was provoked by the Koreans to fire.

After revision – It revised the passage "a show of force such as sounding" to actions "including" sounding.

Note – This incident which resembled Perry's method employed to threaten the Edo government was deliberate military provocative action by Japan, which led to the conclusion of an unequal Kanghwa Treaty on Feb. 27, 1876.

The warship Unyo dispatched for the purpose of "sounding" in Korean waters, approached Kanghwa Island and sent a boat to the shore on the pretext of replenishing water. In response to this illegal intrusion, the Korean side fired an alarm gun. But the warship, ignoring the warning, fired back and destroyed a Korean fort. Moreover, they landed on Yongjong Island and gave huge damage to it.

It came near Kanghwa Island on Sept. 19, 1875 and returned home on Sept. 28.

It was an illegal intrusion by a Japanese warship into Korea with which Japan had no diplomatic ties on the pretext of "sounding". In addition, the warship didn't replenish drinking water before it reached Japan, though it pretended to want to do so.

(March 1 Popular Uprising in 1919)

Before revision – The demand for national independence was on the rise, and rapidly spreaded throughout the country, causing bloodshed.

Textbook editors' intention – The uprising itself caused bloodshed.

After revision – After Japanese troops were dispatched, bloody incidents occurred.

Note – But this revision describes the uprising as "a mere incident."

(Forced Conscription of Koreans During Japanese Colonial Rule over Korea)

Before revision – Youths from Korea and Taiwan were made to join the Japanese army and were sent to the front.

Note – The word "forced conscription" was not used. So it gave readers the impression that they volunteered to join the army. There was no reference to Japanese names forced upon Koreans, forced use of the Japanese language or land survey. On various false grounds, many Korean peasants were deprived of their land.

After revision – After being conscripted they participated in the war.

Note – Only a reference to the forced use of Japanese names was added. There was no reference to the Japanese policy of destroying Korean culture.

(Great Kanto Earthquake in September, 1923)

Before revision – Some Japanese "vigilant corps" members and others who were deceived by false rumors to believe that Koreans were rioting, caused a "disgraceful incident" in which many Koreans were massacred.

Note – Even though about 6,000 Koreans were killed, there was no mention at all of the death toll. But using the word "disgraceful incident", it described the massacre as an unavoidable incident.

After revision – "Vigilant corps" members and others who were instigated by the rumors that Koreans were rioting caused a "tragic incident" in which many Koreans were massacred.

(Arguments for Invasion of Korea)

Before revision – Japan again tried to enter into diplomatic relations with Korea. But Korea which regarded Ching China as its suzerain state still refused to receive Japan's diplomatic documents. So Japan threatened to dispatch army troops, unable to settle the situation. But councellor Saigo Takamori, insisted on settling the situation by visiting Korea to explain Korea's need to open the country.

Textbook editors' intention – The Japanese government had no intention of invasion. But it tried goodwill diplomatic relations with Korea. As a result of Korea's rejection, "arguments for invasion of Korea" arose.

After revision – It corrected "to explain Korea's need to open the country" to "demand opening the country".

Note – These arguments arose around 1873 as a development of the Japanese strategy of confronting and overtaking the European powers, by utilizing its neighbouring Asian countries as stepping stones. So the "argument for invasion of Korea" already existed about the time of the establishment period of the Meiji government under the Okubo regime. The "arguments for invasion of Korea", were a kind of power struggle among Japanese ruling circles. Among them the question was "when, and how the invasion should be launched?" In view of this, the Korean government couldn't but be cautious and refuse to sign a treaty with Japan.

(The Annexation of Korea by Japan In 1910)

Before revision – Ito Hirobumi was assassinated by An Chung Gun, a hooligan in the Korean independence movement at Harbin station in China. After this incident, in August the next year Japan and Korea signed the treaty of annexation.

Note – It describes the assassination of Ito by Patriot An as the cause of the annexation of Korea by Japan.

After revision – the word "hooligan" was changed to "leader," and "...in August the next year..." was changed to "...in August the next year Japan forced Korea to sign...", but it still regarded the assassination of Ito by Patriot An as the very cause of the 1910 annexation.

Note – After the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-1905, the Japanese government tactfully prepared the annexation of Korea by enforcing controls over Korea's politics and economy through a series of Korean-Japanese "agreements", first in 1904, second in 1905 and third in 1907.

Moreover, in 1907 Japan ordered Korea to dissolve its army. In this situation, Japan was confronted by strong protests from the Korean people, represented by the anti-Japanese struggle of the "volunteer corps." The 1910 annexation was realized as a result of Japanese infringement on Korea's sovereignty by controlling Korea politically and militarilly. So the assassination of Ito wasn't the only cause of the annexation.

Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923

After the catastrophe of the earthquake, about 6,000 Koreans in the Kanto region of Japan were massacred by Japanese police, who circulated rumors that "Koreans poisoned a well" and "Koreans caused a disturbance".

Kaesong, Treasury of Historical Remnants (4)

The Hyonhwa Temple was built in 1011 by Hyonjong, the 8th King of Koryo for praying for the souls of his departed parents. The stone monument was built in 1012 and has more than 2400 Chinese characters carved on its body which describe the history of the temple. The monument consists of a tortoise-shaped pedestal, a body and a capstone. The tortoise, bulky and heavily-built, carries the big stone monument on its back.

On each side of the body of the stone monument, there engraved are fabulous dragons fighting for a precious gem of Tathagata.

The monument is now preserved in Wolgo-ri, Changpung-gun, Kaesong City.

In the Hyonhwa Temple, there is also a seven-storied stone pagoda.

Korea-China Friendship Soccer Games Held Here

In Commemoration of the 25th Birthday of the Korean Football Club in Japan

Soccer games were held between the Korean Football Club in Japan and the Hupei Soccer Team of China commemorating the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Football Club in Japan under the auspices of the Japan Football Association respectively on Aug. 2 at the Mitsuzawa Ground in Yokohama and on Aug 6 at the Juoku Ground in Kobe, Japan. Both games finished in draw.

The Yokohama game attracted 1,600 spectators and was attended by Pak Jae Ro and Paek Jong Won, vice chairmen of Chongryun (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), Yun Jong Un, First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, Sekine Kadaji, Chief Director of the Japan Football Association and others.

The first score was won by the Chinese side at 12 minutes after the first half began, by Hupei's Hwan Jong Guk. Then four minutes after the second half started Kim Gwang Ho of Korea shot a goal with a heading. The game ended in a tie.

The second match in Kobe, which drew a turnout of more than 3,000 spectators, also tied.

After the first match on Aug 2, Chong Sam Sok, instructor of the Hupei Soccer Team of China said, "We appreciate the invitation from the Korean Football Club in Japan. Through the match, they showed us the characteristics of the Korean way of playing soccer, that is, bravery, speed and good manners."

Kim Gwang Ho (center) of the Korean Football Club in Japan shoots a goal with a heading at the International Friendship Soccer Game held on Aug. 2 at the Mitsuzawa Ground in Yokohama, Japan with the Hupei Soccer Team of China.

Sports and Culture

140-medaled Gymnast of DPRK

PYONGYANG August 7 (KCNA) – There is a sportsman in Korea who has bagged over 140 gold, silver and bronze medals over the past 10 odd years.

He is Li Chol Hon (24) who finished the winner in the parallel bars at the goodwill games held recently in the Soviet Union.

At the games in which thousands of top-notch gymnasts of the world competed, merited sportsman Li Chol Hon successfully exhibited his high-level technical movements to be acclaimed by the world gymnastic experts, sports lovers and spectators.

Having gone in for gymnastics from the age of 12, he emerged a DPRK champion, gymnastic title holder at the age of 20.

In the domestic tournaments he has so far carried off 48 gold, 22 silver and 14 bronze medals.

He participated in international games including Asian and world championships from the age of 19.

In the 21st World Gymnastics Championships held in Moscow in 1981, he excellently showed a new movement in the pommel horse for the first time to be widely known in the international gymnastics circle. At that time the International Federation of Gymnastics decided to call this new movement "Li Chol Hon Movement" and registered it in the federation and it came to be widely disseminated among many gymnasts of the world.

Over the past five years he participated in many international games to win 3 trophy cups, 22 gold, 21 silver and 18 bronze medals and 3 technical prizes.

Li Chol Hon belonging to the Kigwancha Sports Team is now putting spurs to his training, not resting on his laurels.

DPRK Tops at Asian Soccer

The DPRK outplayed China 1-0, Hongkong 2-1 and Macao 7-0 to top the group (6) preliminaries of the 25th Asian Youth Soccer Championships in Qingdao, China according to the KCNA report dated on Aug. 7.

With these three straight wins it advanced to the next-round playoff of the championships which will be held in December.

Two Golds at Int'l Archery Contests

Korean archer Li U Chol finished the winner and Pak Chang Bok the runner-up respectively in the 30-meter and 90-meter individual events at the International Friendship Junior Archery Contests of Socialist Countries which was held in Bulgaria from July 24 to 28.

In women's individual events, Li Hyon Suk places first at 50-meter title and Kim Ok Hui finished second and third in 60-meter and 70-meter events.

Seven Medals at Int'l Radio-finding Contests

Korean wireless operators carried off two golds and 5 silvers at the International Radio-finding Contests of Socialist Countries "for Friendship and Fraternity" held in Poland over July 24-29.

In the 3.5 megahertz finding individual contests, Paek Jong Su won the top honor in the adult group and Choe Sam in the junior group and Kil Sun Ok finished the runner-up in the women's group individual event.

The Korean players of the junior group finished silver medalists in the 3.5 and 144 megahertz finding team event and the group total and the Korean girls of the women's group came off the runner-up in the 3.5 megahertz finding team event.

Int'l Railway Table Tennis

Korean men and women players captured the men's and women's team titles at the 12th International Railway Men's and the 8th International Railway Women's Table Tennis Championships held in Hungary from July 28 to August 4.

Yun Mun Song and Rim Jong Hwa carried away golds in men's and women's singles, the Kim Bok Nam-Rim Jong Hwa pair and the Yun Mun Song-Kim Bok Nam pair clinched the mixed doubles and men's doubles titles.

In women's doubles Li Gyong Suk paired with a foreign girl finished the runner-up and the Rim Jong Hwa-Kim Myong Suk pair third, and in mixed doubles the Yun Mun Song-Kim Myong Suk pair came second and the Choe Dok Sang-Li Gyong Suk pair third, and in women's singles Li Gyong Suk second and Kim Myong Suk third.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Aug. 2-6)

Aug. 2
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Jun Gi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice Premier of the Administration Council for a visit to Zaire, Benin and Sierra Leone.
* A Hamhung city friendship delegation for a visit to Poland.

Aug.4
* A delegation of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Chief Secretary Rim Hyong Gu for a visit to Jiangsu province, China.

Aug.6
* The Pyongyang Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a visit to the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang

Aug.1
* A government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, Minister of Territorial Administration and Security.
* A delegation of Niger University for the study of the Juche idea headed by Abdou Hamani, President of the university.
* A delegation of professors of Tokai University of Japan headed by Shimazu Takeshi, researcher of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Professor of the Tokai University.
* A delegation of researchers of the International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Shimoji Kenichi, researcher of the institute and Associate Professor of Okinawa University, Japan.
* A delegation of Venezuelan scholars headed by Imelda Rincon De Maldonado, Vice President of the Zulia University of Venezuela.

(KCNA)

Interview with Overseas Delegates to 1986 World Conference against A&H Bombs

The Tokyo International Conference of the 1986 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Boms was held on August 1-2 in Tokyo. Four guests of the conference talked with People's Korea's staff reporters Kim Chong I and Li Wi Dong about the anti-nuclear peace movement. Here are excerpts from the interviews:

An Frazer
Parliamentarian of Labour Party, New Zealand

Question: What's the response of the United States to New Zealand's declaration of a nuclear free zone with other south Pacific nations?

Answer: The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty bans nuclear capable or nuclear-powered ships from calling at our ports and has caused troubles with the Americans. This treaty says that each country can decide weather they have ships visiting them or not. The Americans are very upset by this. They say New Zealand is not doing her duty to ANZUS because we are refusing to have their ships.

We say that the ANZUS was never a nuclear treaty.

Q: What about the Lehman doctrine?

A: In order to get the Pacific countries to agree to have American bases and ships stationed there, they have to convince the Pacific nations that there is a Russian threat. However, at the moment, we've had two reports commissioned by the Australian government—one is the Ketter report which says that there is no Soviet threat in the Pacific at all. The Americans argue that they would have known five years in advance if the Soviets were planning to threaten the south Pacific. They havn't got the right to have ships and support vessels at the moment. So, we would say no, if the Americans wanted to come to our part of the south Pacific?

So, it's very important to have a south Pacific nuclear free zone treaty so that the member countries would have their own defence arrangement.

We are not dependant on American help in defence. That is a good thing. The treaty states that no other foreign country can put nuclear weapons on the soil of those countries in the south Pacific. So, it's a big step forward.

New Zealand is opposed to having warships carrying nuclear weapons call at our ports. We don't support the nuclear weapons buildup in the south Pacific and the whole preparation for nuclear war. So, we say no, you cannot come in to our ports with nuclear weapons or nuclear power.

We knew that the American ships could carry nuclear weapons or conventional weapons. There is a high chance that they would have nuclear weapons. We did not ask them to conform or deny this.

Q: How do you assess the Americans' nuclear deployment in Asia and south Korea and the DPRK's initiatives to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear free zone?

A: It's very difficult to convince the south Korean government and to get the American bases and weapons there out. The Americans bring south Korea money in return for keeping their weapons there.

I think the important thing is to get an economic support network throughout the world to help the countries who wants to be nuclear free.

The wealthy countries and wealthy businesses who support anti-nuclear policies have to assist these countries.

I think it is very difficult to convince south Koreans from an economic point of view. But the people in south Korea can fight against the terrible government policy to turn it into what they want.

In the case of our country, 70% of the people want the government to be nuclear free. But I don't know about south Korea. I don't know how much freedom to demonstrate or express their views the south Korean people have.

Anyhow, the Americans really got upset about that the other countries may copy the steps taken by New Zealand. So, the Americans are working very hard to press my government and other governments which tried to be nuclear free.

Dr. Jim Falk
Associate Professor and Head Department of Social Studies of Science and Technology, The University of Wollongong, Australia

Q: What's your area of study?

A: I am both a researcher and an activist in the peace movement. Part of my research in the university is to do with the arms race to look at social impact on technological change.

In Australia, there is a very rapidly growing debate over our links with the nuclear arms race. For Australians this appears in several ways. One is the form of the United States satelite monitoring bases at Nurrunger, Northwest of Adelaide. Nurrunger monitors transmissions in Defence Support Program satelites which are intimately tied up with U.S. nuclear weapons command control.

We also have a very low frequency transmitting station in Northwest cape which transmits to submarines.

So, one of the things I am trying to do is to educate the Australian public about the connection that we have with nuclear war. We are also connected with the Strategic Defence Initiatives through participation in the development of the Electromagnetic Rail Gun.

Q: What's your comment on the nuclear free zone initiatives by New Zealand and the DPRK?

A: Many other Australians think that New Zealand's stance is extremely important. It demonstrated that a small country can make the very significant step towards nuclear disarmament though the Australian government hasn't immediately come to fully support that position. There are many people within the governing Labour Party who were very offended by the fact that the government did not support New Zealand's stand. As a result of that, early last year when I revealed that the government was involved in assisting the United States in testing MX missiles in the Tasman sea, the government was forced by the opposition within the party to reverse its stand.

Because in part, people have become so upset about the contrast between what New Zealand is doing and what Australia is doing. Now I think we are moving further forward.

The Australian government played a role in attempting to get a very weak nuclear free zone proposal through the south Pacific forum. That, I think, is well underway to being ratified. But that has one positive side that the signatory countries are able to refuse nuclear weapons to be stationed in the soil of any country. That goes beyond the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

That's a good step forward.

Certainly, I think there is increasing understanding in Australia about the difficulties of the Korean situation. Something like 700 nuclear warheads and other massive weapons are deployed in south Korea with massive and very threatening naval exercises staged off north Korea.

The tensioned situation there is exacerbated by these nuclear maneuvres.

So, we see Korea as a place where nuclear war could easily begin. We would very much like to see both nuclear free zones in Australia and Korea.

Many Australians support these initiatives and this was evidenced when 250,000 people marched through the streets on Polm Sunday to show their feelings regarding this. We also support the stand of Palau and we are very sad about the pressure that has been put on the Paluan people.

We also support the stand of Vanuatu who have a nuclear free policy, and the Commonwealth Legislative of the Marianas which also has a nuclear free policy.

Q: The U.S. State Department Policy Planning Director Solomon made public the new Pacific strategy in which he indicated that a war in the Far East would be started if war breaks out in Europe. How do you assess this recent American strategy?

A: That fits with the Lehman doctorine, and the maritime strategy that in the event of nuclear war breaking out in one place, first of all, the United States will seek to engage the Soviet Union on many fronts in the world, and seeks to rapidly destroy nuclear facilities during the conventional phase of war. That is very worrying for our region because no part of the world will be safe from nuclear war from a very early stage of war.

Q: What is your comment on the fact that the danger of nuclear war is increasing in Korea with the massive deployment of nuclear weapons?

A: I understand that about 50 nuclear land mines are deployed around the DMZ and are planned to be used. Clearly, the United States sees Korea is prepared to a strategically important area and all their military exercises indicate that they spread the confrontation onto the Soviet Union in the region.

Heidemarie Dann
Parliamentarian of Green Party, West Germany

Question: What is your background as an anti-nuclear activist and the main theme of your activities?

Answer: Before I came to be a member of the parliament, I worked hard to be a parliamentarian for the anti-nuclear movement. And now we are fighting against civil use of nuclear energy. The anti-nuclear movement is the first one before the peace movement which is now growing. So, we have no division between both of them. The anti-nuclear movement was very hard depressed by the government with all the power they have. They changed the laws by cutting the right to demonstration and so forth.

We feel that there is a big link between civil use and military use of nuclear energy. The Green Party supports, at the parliament, the movement against a plan to build nuclear reprocessing plants as much as we can. It means that in the parliament we brought the laws into discussion to close down all nuclear power plants and to look for other kinds of energy.

Greens have a lot of scientists who are finding ways to use other forms of energy. I think it is a very important step toward a nuclear free world.

Greens aim to create a nuclear free zone in the whole region of East and West Germany and perhaps a little bit more. This idea was created by our parliament and now we have started further study. We are discussing these cases exactly.

Q: How do you evaluate the DPRK's initiatives to establish a nuclear free zone in the Korean Peninsula?

A: I think north Korea's peace offer is a very good idea to make Korea nuclear free.

The United States needs the deployment of nuclear weapons to oppress the Soviet Union. All countries in Asia have to go together and fight against the deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea and stop the stationing of nuclear weapons everywhere in Asia. I see a very crazy situation has been created also in West Germany. Now, we have Pershing II and cruise missiles in our country.

The U.S. policy is so imperialistic. The Americans are taking advantage of south Korea in Asia and Germany in Europe, not to defend the countries, but to defend their own country. The Americans regard Europe and Asia as their strategically important regions where they give top priority to the defence of their own country to push forward their own world strategy. It's not for European or Asian peoples.

(To be continued)

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